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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992

The Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 16 and 17 Dhul Hijjah 1412H (17 and 18 June 1992),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah and their commitment to consolidate international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and the obligation of States to act at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar in December 1991, had declared its full solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and had expressed its anxiety over the situation,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State,

Welcoming the admission of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a Member of the United Nations,

Expressing its alarm at the critical situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from the acts of violence perpetrated by the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) and Serbian irregular forces assisted and encouraged by the Serbian leaderships at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Affirming that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and that the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deeply alarmed at the gross violations of the human rights of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly Muslims living in that Republic,

Alarmed by the serious deterioration of the living conditions of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from the military action taken by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces,

Further alarmed by the growing refugee problem as a result of the violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned over the plight of the Muslims in other parts of former Yugoslavia particularly over the violent Serbian repression against the Muslims of Kosovo and in the Sanjak region,

Alarmed at the prospect of the fighting spreading to Kosovo, the Sanjak and other regions,

Considering that the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly resolutions 757 (1992) and 758 (1992),

Noting that the claim of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assume automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations has generally not been accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts being made by the European Community particularly the Conference on Yugoslavia to find a negotiated solution of the problem,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

1. Reaffirms its full solidarity and support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;

2. Strongly condemns the acts of violence and indiscriminate use of force by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States which have recognized the independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina and are providing humanitarian assistance to the people of that Republic, and calls upon the Member States which have not done so yet to recognize the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina immediately;

4. Demands that those units of the Yugoslav National Army now in Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn or subject themselves to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disarmed and disbanded with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring;

5. Calls for the disarming and disbanding of all Serbian irregular forces and other armed elements in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, under effective international supervision and control;

6. Affirms the importance and urgency of strengthening the territorial defence forces of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina so that they can assume their responsibilities over the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

7. Welcomes and fully supports the measures taken by the United Nations Security Council in imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro, including a ban on the supply of oil, and urges all States to fully comply with these sanctions;

8. Expresses its strong condemnation of the wanton destruction of the cities and historical, religious and cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina and welcomes the resolution of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 22 May 1992 to this effect;

9. Calls for respect of the current cease-fire arrangements as well as of the principles of humanitarian law, including the relevant Geneva Conventions;

10. Strongly condemns the non-compliance by the Serbian leadership, both at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, with all relevant Security Council resolutions invoking Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations pertaining to economic sanctions;

11. Urges the United Nations Security Council to invoke Article 42 of Chapter VII, which calls for coordinated action by air, sea or land forces to restore international peace and security when means provided in Article 41 have proved to be inadequate;

12. Calls upon Member States to provide full support to the United Nations in terms of personnel and resources for any measures deemed necessary by the Security Council for the enforcement and implementation of its resolutions relating to Bosnia-Herzegovina;

13. Calls upon the Serbian authorities in Belgrade to commit themselves to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia;

14. Further calls upon the Serbian authorities to refrain from altering the demographic composition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to bring about forthwith the necessary conditions that would allow the safe return of the refugees to their homes, while respecting the rights of the minorities and national or ethnic groups, including those in Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Sanjak;

15. Holds the Serbian authorities, both at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, fully responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces against the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as for obstructing and preventing

food and relief supplies from reaching the starving people and victims of the conflict, which constitute a serious violation of humanitarian law, and recalls that they will be held responsible for war crimes;

16. Draws the attention of the international community to the tragic environmental consequences of the aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina and particularly to the likelihood of further environmental disaster, in the face of the continuing attacks on the city of Tuzla, which has one of the largest chemical complexes in the Balkans;

17. Supports the ongoing efforts of the United Nations for the reopening of the Sarajevo airport and for the establishment of security zones in various parts of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

18. Commends the ongoing United Nations peace-keeping operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and calls upon the Security Council to further enhance their effectiveness in order to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

19. Urges all States not to recognize the succession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, until it fully complies with the Security Council resolutions concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, and formally and unequivocally recognizes the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of that Republic and until an agreement on the question of succession is reached among the States that constituted the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia;

20. Expresses its appreciation for the commendable efforts of the Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

21. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to launch an OIC/Islamic Development Bank Programme for providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to make generous voluntary donations to this effect;

22. Recommends that Member States observe a day of solidarity with the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and start special fund-raising campaigns at the national level to help them;

23. Mandates the OIC Group at the level of Permanent Representatives of Member States to the United Nations in New York, in coordination with the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary-General to set up a contact group to follow up the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and keep the developments in the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia under review;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution.

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Forty-seventh session
Item 126 of the preliminary list*
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process (annex I) and the Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (annex II), issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 126 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX I

Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process, issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992

We, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia,

Meeting at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (MCRRC) on 20 and 22 June 1992, hosted by the Government of Japan and co-chaired by the host and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Adopted the following declaration:

1. We exchanged views on and assessed the status of the implementation of the Paris Agreements ("the Agreements").

We note that, despite all the difficulties involved, substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the Agreements. In this regard, we pay high tribute to the eminent role played by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), and commend the efforts of Mr. Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia and the Head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and his staff.

2. We stress the imperative need for the Cambodian parties to renew their commitment to the cease-fire and related measures under the Agreements, and call upon all Cambodian parties concerned to refrain from hostilities and to resolve, in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation, any disputes through peaceful means.

3. We welcome the accession of the SNC, signed by all its members, to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and reaffirm the importance of safeguarding respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia.

4. (a) We reaffirm the vital importance of holding free and fair elections in the spring of 1993 as scheduled, and welcome the progress that UNTAC, in cooperation with SNC, is making in preparing a new electoral law and taking other steps necessary for the holding of free and fair elections;

(b) We stress the importance of the repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, particularly in relation to the elections set for the next spring. In this connection, we note with appreciation the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as lead agency, in close coordination with other international organizations, the countries concerned, and relevant non-governmental organizations, for the repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons. We recognize the extremely difficult circumstances under which repatriation and resettlement are being conducted and pledge our continued support for such efforts.

5. (a) Mindful of the statement of the President of the Security Council of the United Nations of 12 June 1992, we stress the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Agreements and the need for compliance by all the signatories with the provisions of the Agreements to allow UNTAC to exercise, in consultation with SNC, all the powers with which it is mandated by the Agreements, in accordance with the mechanisms and time schedule set therein;

(b) We welcome the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire on 13 June. We, however, express our serious concern over the difficulties UNTAC is encountering in the implementation of the Agreements, in particular over the refusal of one party to allow the necessary deployment of UNTAC prior to and since the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire in the areas under its control. We call upon that party to cooperate with UNTAC in the full and timely implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire and to meet promptly its obligations under the Agreements;

(c) We emphasize the need for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to accelerate the deployment of the full UNTAC peace-keeping forces to Cambodia and within the country.

6. We stress the need for UNTAC to exercise its mandate under articles 6 and 7 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, and under sections A and B, among others, of annex 1 to that Agreement, to ensure a neutral political environment.

To this end, we urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to recruit and deploy in Cambodia all essential United Nations civil administration personnel as soon as possible.

7. We confirm that we will render, in accordance with the Agreements, all necessary support and cooperation so that UNTAC may fulfil its mandate and that the second phase may proceed as scheduled. In this respect, we stress the importance of timely financial contributions and the provision of personnel.

8. We call upon the Security Council of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the two Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference to continue to monitor carefully the implementation of the Agreements, as provided by the Agreements.

9. Through this Declaration, we intend to give a clear signal that there is full international support for the peace process and to reaffirm the importance we attach to its effective and expeditious implementation.

ANNEX II

Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992

We, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB),

Meeting at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (MCRRC) on 20 and 22 June 1992, hosted by the Government of Japan and co-chaired by the host and UNDP,

Adopted the following declaration:

Socio-economic situation in Cambodia

1. We recognize that Cambodia suffers from the devastation of a 20-year-long war, which resulted in the destruction of its basic infrastructure, deterioration of living standards, lack of human resources and a serious fiscal deficit. In order to undertake full-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction which would bring about economic and social stability in Cambodia, external assistance, both technical and financial, is indispensable.

Guidelines for assistance in Cambodia

2. We consider that the following points must be taken note of in proceeding to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia:

(a) Successful implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance effort for Cambodia as a whole is highly dependent on strict adherence to the Agreements reached at the Paris Conference on 23 October 1991;

(b) The main responsibility for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia rests with the Cambodian people, and international assistance for

rehabilitation and reconstruction should be supportive of the self-help efforts of the Cambodian people themselves;

(c) Assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be made available impartially, with full regard for Cambodia's sovereignty, benefit all regions of Cambodia and reach all levels of society and the most needy sectors of the population;

(d) During the transitional period, as referred to in the Agreements, in addition to emergency humanitarian assistance - including de-mining - and rehabilitation assistance with quick impact, ground work for longer-term assistance, which addresses priority needs, should be initiated;

(e) Contributors should take into consideration the priorities identified in paragraph 10 of the Paris Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (food security, health, housing, training, education, the transport network and the restoration of Cambodia's existing basic infrastructure and public utilities) and developed in the report entitled "Cambodia, socio-economic situation and immediate needs", which was jointly prepared by UNDP, the World Bank, IMF and ADB and based on the results of special missions carried out by these four organizations and other agencies, and the consolidated appeal, issued on 20 April 1992 by the United Nations Secretary-General, concerning the rehabilitation of Cambodia;

(f) In the implementation of assistance programmes, due regard should be paid to possible adverse effects on the environment; due consideration should also be given to measures which will improve the social and cultural conditions of the Cambodian people, in particular those of disadvantaged groups, and the roll of women.

Achievements to date

3. (a) We welcome the substantial and generous sums pledged during the MCRRC for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. We take note of the fact that the Secretary-General's consolidated appeal for Cambodia's needs of April 1992 outlined the most urgent needs to be met during the rehabilitation period. The pledges made at the MCRRC, including ongoing commitments, amount to US$ 880 million, including medium-term needs. This is a clear manifestation of the determination and willingness of the international community to assist in the rehabilitation of Cambodia. We express our resolve to implement without delay the commitments already made and we sincerely hope that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia will proceed in a timely and satisfactory manner;

(b) We highly appreciate the role of the non-governmental organizations, which have been extensively engaged in activities to meet the humanitarian needs in Cambodia. We express our strong hope that the experience and expertise of the non-governmental organizations will continue to be utilized in the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

International support mechanism

4. During the transitional period, the authority representing Cambodia regarding international assistance is the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), in accordance with the terms of the Paris Agreements. We welcome the statement by UNTAC regarding the procedure for the clearance of rehabilitation projects, as expressed at the SNC meeting of 10 June 1992, which also stressed the need to maintain the closest dialogue with all the Cambodian parties in helping to coordinate all assistance. We encourage the countries and organizations concerned to provide the necessary information and to consult with the UNTAC Director for Rehabilitation at Phnom Penh, so that during the transitional period the assistance of bilateral and international organizations will be implemented effectively and without duplication. The Director will monitor such assistance in order to advise contributors on the overall progress of the rehabilitation programme.

5. We agree to establish a consultative body to be called the "International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia" (ICORC), which will be an international mechanism for coordinating, in consultation with the Government of Cambodia when formed after free and fair elections, the medium- and long-term assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia, the framework of which is described in the appendix to the present declaration. ICORC will be open to countries and international organizations contributing to the medium- and long-term reconstruction of Cambodia, bilaterally, multilaterally, or through tripartite or other arrangements. It will be chaired by Japan, and in principle will be convened annually, with the venue normally alternating between Tokyo and Paris. The first meeting of ICORC will be convened by the chair-country at an appropriate time prior to the holding of elections.

6. We welcome the recent initiative taken by the international financial community towards supporting the normalization of Cambodia's relations with international financial institutions.

We also welcome the announcement made by the representative of Cambodia at the Conference to take the necessary steps to facilitate the normalization of its relationships with the international financial institutions.

Issues for the development of Cambodia's economy in the future

7. International financial institutions stressed the importance of market-based reforms in Cambodia to increasing output in major sectors of the economy, which has yet to regain the levels of nearly a quarter of a century ago. In Cambodia, there remain fundamental institutional and policy-related constraints to further economic progress which must be addressed promptly. We stress our resolve and willingness to extend appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to Cambodia during the rehabilitation period, as well as the reconstruction phase, through appropriate approaches that ensure and strengthen Cambodia's own capacity to sustain its development.

8. We are hopeful that, with the assistance now envisaged for the rehabilitation period, as well as the reconstruction phase, Cambodia can expand and diversify its external trade and investment relationships, so that it will be integrated into the dynamic economic development of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world.

Appendix

Framework of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia

1. The International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC) will be a long-term consultative body that will provide a forum through which contributors can exchange views and information with the Cambodian authorities, with the objective of coordinating better the international assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

2. ICORC is expected to enable the Government of Cambodia, to be formed after free and fair elections, to put its views before the contributors and to facilitate its planning, with advance notice of aid levels and aid priorities to be provided by the contributors. It is also expected to enable the contributors to consult with and advise the Cambodian authorities on development requirements, which would be helpful for the contributors in setting their own aid levels and priorities for the benefit of Cambodia.

3. An important role of ICORC will be to provide an occasion for the coordination of assistance to Cambodia to develop an institutional economic and social planning and aid-management capacity necessary for the successful implementation of the reconstruction programme.

4. The membership of ICORC will be open to all countries and international organizations contributing to the long-term reconstruction of Cambodia.

5. After its formation, the Government of Cambodia will be represented at all meetings of ICORC.

6. During the transitional period, Cambodia will be represented by a delegation representing the Supreme National Council of Cambodia. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia will also be represented.

7. Representatives of non-governmental organizations active in Cambodia, and nominated by the NGO Coordination Committee for Cambodia, will be welcome to present their views as observers at meetings of ICORC.

8. Japan will convene and chair the meetings of ICORC, which will be conducted annually, unless the convener, in consultation with participating countries and international organizations, agrees otherwise.

9. During the transitional period, UNDP, in cooperation with UNTAC and other relevant international agencies, will provide technical and secretariat support to ICORC. This role will subsequently be assumed by an international organization or organizations invited to do so by the Government of Cambodia, formed after free and fair elections.

10. The venue for ICORC meetings will normally alternate between Tokyo and Paris. The convener, in consultation with participating countries and international organizations may determine to convene meetings in other venues, such as Phnom Penh.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency, Mr. Dobrica Ćosić.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement made on 26 June 1992 by the President of Yugoslavia

On behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia I welcome and support today's decisions of the leadership of the Serbian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina concerning unilateral removal of the remaining artillery weapons from their present locations, an immediate cessation of all artillery fire on the city of Sarajevo, withdrawal of air defence weapons from the area surrounding Sarajevo airport in order to open it, according to the Security Council resolution, and place it under the control of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), as well as the decision on guarantees for safe passage of humanitarian relief convoys through the territories controlled by the army of the Serbian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Considering these concrete decisions and actions as unambiguous contributions to the establishment and stabilization of peace in the area of Sarajevo, and as part of an urgent and immediate need to put an end to the armed conflict in Bosnia-Hercegovina as a whole, I call, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, upon the other two parties in the civil war to respond immediately by their own peaceful actions, and upon the international community, particularly the political factors most involved, to make maximum efforts so that the Muslim and Croatian sides halt their military actions, and turn to dialogue towards political settlement of the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina in all its aspects.

In this context, I appeal, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, to ensure, as early as possible, the resumption of the Conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina on the basis of the previous results of the Conference, and this time not to discontinue its work until consensus is reached among the three ethnic communities on all issues related to future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia-Hercegovina and respects its territorial integrity and borders. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not contest the independence of Bosnia-Hercegovina and is prepared to prove that by establishing diplomatic relations with that Republic after successful completion of the Conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina under the chairmanship of Ambassador Cutilheiro, that is, after mutual agreement is reached by all three ethnic communities of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

I wish to offer again firm assurances to the international community and all the parties involved in the armed conflict that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will fulfil all requirements of Security Council resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992) and continue to support strongly all peaceful and constructive views and attitudes aimed at overcoming the fratricidal war and the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina through peaceful, rational and equitable means as soon as possible.

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Forty-seventh session
Item 112 of the preliminary list*

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

Usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 21 of its resolution 46/190 of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the equipment in the conference rooms, to make proposals to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking advantage of the experience gained by other organizations of the United Nations system, on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system to enable systematically each speaker, as well as the Chairman and participants, whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to monitor the time left before actually breaking the time-limit.

2. The present report has been prepared in response to that request. It details the experience gained in the use of signalling devices by other organizations of the United Nations system and provides information on the feasibility of relevant signalling systems, inter alia, technical specifications of the devices and the costing involved to install them at headquarters locations, including regional commissions, that is, New York, Geneva, Vienna, Santiago, Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Bangkok, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). 1/ However, costing is, pro forma, based on New York.

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II. EXPERIENCE GAINED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

3. Signalling systems have already been installed in several organizations of the United Nations system. For example, in May 1967, the Twentieth World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) decided that representatives taking part in the general discussion in plenary meetings on the reports of the Executive Board and the Director-General should be encouraged to limit their speeches to 10 minutes. To that end, a signalling system, which is still in use, was designed and built in the WHO workshops, and installed in the Assembly Hall of the Palais des Nations.

4. Practical criteria were applied in the manufacture of the system, which consists of a green light that flashes to amber at the ninth minute and turns to red at the tenth minute. It is controlled through double commands placed on either side of the rostrum, at seats occupied, respectively, by the conference and protocol officers. Pilot lamps are placed on the President's desk and on the lectern for the guidance of the President and the speaker, and a much larger version is placed on the rostrum, to be seen by the entire audience. The device is turned on and off manually. Although it is somewhat primitive, this system has worked to the satisfaction of the Organization over the years.

5. A signalling system is also used during the general debate in the General Conference at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to ensure compliance with the 20-minute time-limit per delegation. The equipment, installed in Meeting Room 1, was designed and manufactured by the UNESCO technical services. It is turned on and off manually by the Secretary of the meeting. Time remaining is indicated at five-minute intervals on displays in the hall and on the rostrum. One minute before the expiry of the time-limit, a flashing light appears, signalling to the speaker that his time is about to lapse.

6. The Commission on the Status of Women, with headquarters at Vienna, used a signalling device at its 1989 session that proved to be very useful. However, the system was not required at subsequent sessions, owing to fuller compliance with the time-limit.

7. A simple timing device has similarly been used by the Joint Development Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In this case, the device is controlled by the Secretary of the Committee, who pre-sets the desired length of speeches, then turns the machine on at the beginning of each address. He alone can view the timer, which "counts down" until it reaches zero. At zero minus one minute, a green light six inches in height, located on the rostrum, turns yellow and at zero it turns red. The timer then "counts up" so that the Secretary and the Chairman can see the length of the overrun and intervene if necessary to suggest that a speaker should cut his speech short. The Secretary has to remember to cancel the timer immediately the speaker sits down, to reset it and to restart it for the next speech.

8. While the device described is useful to the Chairman, in its present form it does not give a sufficiently clear signal to the speaker, who cannot easily see the rather small light on the rostrum. The Development Committee has therefore requested the Fund's technical services to devise a system of lights that would flash at the speaker's place in the meeting room.

9. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) also uses a very simple signalling system in meetings of the Council Committees. In practice it serves as an indication of time, not as a means of enforcing a time-limit.

10. The system, which was donated to ICAO by a representative on the Council, consists of a small box with three lights, green, yellow and red, which go on after two minutes, two-and-a-half minutes and three minutes respectively. The box is placed in front of the Chairman and operated by the Secretary of the Committee. While the rear panel shows the time elapsed, only the lights are visible to the speaker. The system has some 20 different time-limit possibilities, ranging from one to 30 minutes.

III. SIGNALLING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

11. Three possible signalling systems have been identified for use at headquarters locations, including regional commissions. The first, involving a signal installed at each microphone position, is considered to be prohibitively expensive in view of the time, manpower and amount of cable required.

12. The second system is a wall-mounted device requiring hard wiring that would be permanently installed in each meeting room in which simultaneous interpretation is provided. It consists of a three-sided, solid state, tri-colour (green, red and amber), light-emitting display, with a matrix five inches in height that operates on 110 or 220 volts. The unit, which would be clearly visible up to around 100 feet, has a 60-minute maximum time pre-set capability. Time remaining would be displayed in green digital numerals; time expired would be displayed in red as "00", with the numerals illuminated for two thirds of a second, then turned off for one third of a second in a repeating, flashing mode. The timer cabinet would be constructed of wood, of a yet to be specified colour.

13. Moreover, a control console, installed at the Secretary's seat, would enable him to pre-set, start, stop and reset the mechanism as necessary. It consists of a small time display indicating the time on the large panel, and would be connected by a 10-metre cable. The control mechanism can operate on 110 or 220 volts, and includes a battery backup for short-term power failures. It would be constructed of black vinyl steel with wooden side plates.

14. The cost of such a system, including its design, manufacture and installation would be approximately $8,560 for the first unit, $2,710 for each of the additional 59 units and around $18,000 for wiring, or a total cost of around $186,450 for 60 units.

15. The third alternative involves the same three-sided display and control console as described above. However, the devices would be portable, making it possible to deploy them wherever and whenever necessary, thus representing substantial savings in terms of wiring, installation and the price of the units themselves.

16. The cost of such a system would be approximately $8,560 for the first unit and $2,840 for each of the additional 19 units, or a total cost of around $62,520 for 20 units.

IV. CONCLUSION

17. Information provided by several organizations of the United Nations system indicates that a signalling system can indeed be an effective way of monitoring the time left before actually breaking the time-limit. For the purposes of headquarters locations, including regional commissions, two such systems have been proposed, both of which involve the same device, namely, a three-sided display with green digital numerals indicating the time remaining and red flashing zeros indicating the expiry of the speaker's time. In the two cases, a control mechanism installed at the Secretary's seat would enable him to pre-set, start, stop and reset the mechanism. However, one system would be wall-mounted for permanent installation at a total cost of around $186,450 for 60 units, while the other would involve portable units at a total cost of around $62,520 for 20 units. In view of the considerable difference in costing, the portable system would appear to be the more desirable of the two.

Notes

1/ While the current temporary headquarters of ESCWA at Amman are not equipped for simultaneous interpretation, for costing purposes ESCWA was taken to have three conference rooms with such facilities.